2012 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name: Burchell Road Water Company Report Date: 06/22/13

We test the drinking water quality for many constituents as required by State and Federal Regulations. This report shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 - December 31, 2012.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua beber. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

Type of water source(s) in use: Wells

Name & location of source(s): Well 4300567-001, Well 4300567-002, Braquet Lane, Gilroy

Drinking Water Source Assessment information: A source water assessment was conducted for the sources of Burchell Road Water Company. No contaminants exceeding the water standards have been detected in the water supply, however the source is considered most vulnerable to low-density septic systems and vineyard activity. A copy of the complete assessment may be viewed by contacting: DHS Santa Clara District Office, 850 Marina Bay Parkway, Bldg. P, 2nd Floor, Richmond, CA 94804. You may request a summary of the assessment be sent to you by contacting the Santa Clara District Office at (510) 620-3474.

For more information, contact: William Marcum Phone: (831) 626-7535

TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT:

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. Primary MCLs are set as close to the PHGs (or MCLGs) as is economically and technologically feasible. Secondary MCLs are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs are set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA).

Public Health Goal (PHG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. PHGs are set by the California Environmental Protection Agency.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The level of a disinfectant added for water treatment that may not be exceeded at the consumer's tap.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): The level of a disinfectant added for water treatment below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs are set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

Primary Drinking Water Standards (PDWS): MCLs or MRDLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.

Secondary Drinking Water Standards (SDWS): MCLs for contaminants that affect taste, odor, or appearance of the drinking water. Contaminants with SDWSs do not affect the health at the MCL levels.

Treatment Technique (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Regulatory Action Level (AL):The concentration of a contaminant, which if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements in which a water system must follow.

Variances and Exemptions: Department permission to exceed an MCL or not comply with a treatment technique under certain conditions.

ND: not detectable at testing limit

ppm: parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L)

ppb: parts per billion or micrograms per liter (ug/L)

ppt: parts per trillion or nanograms per liter (ng/L)

pCi/L: picocuries per liter (a measure of radiation)

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants , such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants , such as salts and metals, that can be naturally-occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining , or farming.
- Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants , including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, that are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants , which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, USEPA and the state Department of Health Services (Department) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Department regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health.

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Tables 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 list all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the most recent sampling for the constituent. The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. The Department requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, are more than one year old.

TABLE 1 - SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF COLIFORM BACTERIA

Microbiological Contaminants (to be completed only if there was a detection of bacteria)	Highest No. of detections	No. of months in violation	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source of Bacteria
Total Coliform Bacteria	(In a mo.) 0	0	More than 1 sample in a month with a detection	0	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform or E. coli	(In the year) 0	0	A routine sample and a repeat sample detect total coliform and either sample also detects fecal coliform or E. coli	0	Human and animal fecal waste

TABLE 2 - SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF LEAD AND COPPER

Lead and Copper (to be completed only if there was a detection of lead or copper in the last sample set)	No. of samples collected	90th percentile level detected	No. Sites exceeding AL	AL	MCLG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb) 9/12	5	.0006	0	15	2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits.
Copper (ppm) 9/12	5	.065	0	1.3	0.17	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.

TABLE 3 - SAMPLING RESULTS FOR SODIUM AND HARDNESS

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Well 001	Well 002	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Sodium (ppm) Well 1	12/2011	13	12	none	none	Generally found in ground and surface water
Hardness (ppm)	12/2011	180	170	none	none	Generally found in ground and surface water

*Any violation of an MCL or AL is asterisked. Additional information regarding the violation is provided below.

TABLE 4 - DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Well 001	Well 002	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Fluoride (ppm)	12/2011	0.13	0.13	2	1 (N/A)	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Gross Alpha Activity (pCi/L)	10/2003	1.39	1.63	15	N/A (0)	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (Well 1) (ppm)	10/12	6	5	45	45 (N/A)	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Turbidity (NTU)	12/2011	ND	ND	TT	N/A (N/A)	Soil runoff

TTHMs (ppb) [Total Trihalomethanes]	09/2010	2.2 (at point of use)	80	N/A (N/A)	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
Halocetic Acids (ppb)	09/01/10	ND (at point of use)	10	N/A (N/A)	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination

TABLE 5 - DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Well 001	Well 002	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	12/2011	240	210	1000	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Specific Conductance (micromhos)	12/2011	370	350	1600	N/A	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Chloride (ppm)	12/2011	8.8	7.4	500	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Sulfate (ppm)	12/2011	28	25	500	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes

TABLE 6 - DETECTION OF UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected		Action Level	Health Effects Language
Vanadium (ppb) Well #1	07/02	ND	2	50	The babies of some pregnant women who drink water containing vanadium in excess of the action level may have an increased risk of developmental effects, based on studies in laboratory animals

The water is tested for over 150 different chemicals. Regulated chemicals with a detection are reported above.
In November 2008, we tested both wells for Perchlorate, which was not detected.
In August 2005, we tested both wells for 62 Volatile Organic Chemicals - none were detected.
In September 2005, we tested both wells for 25 Synthetic Organic Chemicals - none were detected.

Additional General Information On Drinking Water

All drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. USEPA/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Summary Information for Contaminants Exceeding an MCL or AL, or a Violation of any Treatment or Monitoring and Reporting Requirements

TAble 7 – SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING FECAL indicator-positive ground water source samples

Microbiological Contaminants (complete if fecal-indicator detected)	Total No. of Detections	Sample Dates	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Typical Source of Contaminant
E. coli	0		0	(0)	Human and animal fecal waste
Enterococci	0		TT	n/a	Human and animal fecal waste
Coliphage	0		TT	n/a	Human and animal fecal waste

For Water Systems Providing Ground Water as a Source of Drinking Water

Summary Information for Fecal Indicator-Positive Ground Water Source Samples, Uncorrected Significant Deficiencies, or Ground Water TT

SPECIAL NOTICE OF FECAL INDICATOR-POSITIVE GROUND WATER SOURCE SAMPLE
N/A
SPECIAL NOTICE FOR UNCORRECTED SIGNIFICANT DEFICIENCIES
N/A
VIOLATION OF GROUND WATER TT

TT Violation	Explanation	Duration	Actions Taken to Correct the Violation	Health Effects Language
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Additional Burchell Road Water Company Information

William Marcum of Sterling Environmental Engineering, a certified T2 Treatment and D1 Distribution Operator maintained the chlorination system throughout 2012. He was also responsible for customer billing and collections. If you have any inquiries, he can be reached at 831-626-7535 and at wmarcum@sterlingh2o.com.

Chlorination is used to maintain bacteriological quality in the distribution system.